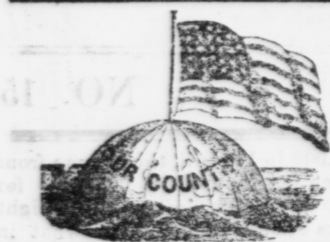


CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, ----- JUNE 9, 1870.

A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



Democratic County 'licke'!

STATE SOVEREIGNTY,
WHITE SUPREMACY—AND REPU DIATION!

This is Liberty.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN LAFFERTY.

FOR DEPUTY SHERIFF,
W. T. BEASEMAN.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
C. W. WEST.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
PERRY WILHELMIT.

FOR JAILOR,
I. N. WEBB.

FOR ASSESSOR,
RICHARD M. COLLIER.

FOR SURVEYOR,
A. J. CASEY.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
A. PERRIN.

FOR CORONER,
A. F. WHITEKER.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

AT KENTONTOWN.

Hon. Wm. E. Arthur, will address his fellow citizens of Robertson county, at Kentontown, on Wednesday, June 22nd, 1870.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THE LAST INFAMY.

The act entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the several States of the Union and for other purposes," passed both Houses of Congress by a strict party vote, and has been signed by the President.

Sec. 1. Provides that all qualified voters without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall be entitled to the elective franchise—any law of any State or Territory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. That when some act is necessary to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, the officer charged with furnishing to citizens an opportunity of performing such act shall make no distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if he fail to give full effect to this provision, he shall forfeit \$500 to the person aggrieved, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such counsel fees as the Court may deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500, or imprisoned not less than one month, or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. That if a citizen is required to perform some act as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and shall offer to perform the same, such offer shall be deemed a performance in law, though it fail of execution through the wrongful act or omission of the party authorized to receive or permit it; and the officers of election must receive, count, certify, register, report, and give effect to the vote of such citizen, the penalty of refusal, the same that is specified in the second section.

Sec. 4 and 5. That "any person who shall in any wise unlawfully prevent any citizen from voting, suffer the same penalty."

Sec. 6. That if two or more persons shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or prevent any citizen from enjoying any privilege guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, such persons shall be fined not to exceed \$5,000, or imprisoned not to exceed ten years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and shall moreover, be thenceforth ineligible to any position of honor, profit, or trust in the United States.

Sec. 7. That if any other offence shall be committed while violating the two preceding sections, the offender shall, on conviction, be punished for such offence as the law of the State in which it is committed may direct.

Sec. 8. That the District Courts

of the United States shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes committed against the provisions of this act, and concurrently with the Circuit Court of the United States, of all causes civil and criminal, under it—the jurisdiction to be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing the United States Courts.

Sec. 9. That all officers specially empowered by the President, are authorized to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate this act; and the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories shall increase the number of Commissioners from time to time so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with its violation.

Sec. 10. That a Marshal or Deputy Marshal, who shall refuse to receive or to execute a warrant issued under the provisions of this act, shall be fined \$1,000; and the Commissioners shall have power to appoint persons to execute warrants, and the persons so appointed shall have authority to call to their aid the bystanders, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they may be charged.

Sec. 11. That any person who hinders an officer from serving a warrant issued under the provisions of this act, or shall aid a person who has violated this act in escaping from arrest, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 12. That officers engaged in arresting or prosecuting the offenders, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 13. That the President may call out such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under this act.

Sec. 14. That where a person shall hold any office, except as a member of Congress, or of some State Legislature, contrary to the XIVth Amendment; said person, shall be proceeded against by writ of quo warranto, by the District Attorney of the United States, who shall prosecute the same to the removal of such person from office.

Sec. 15. That a person holding office to which he is ineligible under the XIVth Amendment, shall be imprisoned not more than one year, or fined not exceeding \$1,000, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 16. That all citizens of the United States shall have the benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of life, liberty and property, and shall be subject to the like punishments, taxes, and exactions of every kind.

Sec. 17. That any person who under the color of the law of a State or Territory, subjects any citizen to the deprivation of any right, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 18. Re-enacts an act passed April 9th, 1868, to protect all persons in their civil rights.

Sec. 19. That if any person unlawfully vote or register, or prevent another from voting or registering, or interfere with the officers of election or registration, so as to prevent them from properly discharging their duties—such person shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 21. That when the law of a State or Territory requires the name of a candidate for Congress to be contained on the ticket with other candidates to be voted for at the same election for State, Territorial, local offices, it shall be sufficient prima facie evidence for indicting or convicting a person charged with illegal voting, under the provisions of the preceding sections, or for committing either of the offences thereby created, to prove that the person so charged or indicted attempted to vote such ticket, or committed either of the offences named in the preceding sections of this act with reference to such ticket.

Sec. 22. That any officer of any election, at which a delegate or representative of Congress is to be chosen, who shall refuse to perform the duties required of him, or shall violate any duties so imposed, or counsel and procure another to do any act declared by this act to be a crime, shall

be liable to the penalty specified in Sec. 10 of this act.

Sec. 23. That persons deprived of their election to any office, except electors for President and Vice President, Congressmen and State Legislators, by reason of the denial to any citizens of the right to vote, his right to such office shall in no wise be impaired by such denial, but he may bring a suit to recover the office.

[For the Cynthiana News.
CYNTHIANA, KY.,
June 8th, 1870.]

Mr. MOREY—I propose, in a brief way, to present one or two arguments in support of the proposition advanced in a previous number of your paper, to establish a Public School in Cynthiana, under a special charter from the Legislature.

A Public School, properly graded and supplied by a competent corps of trained teachers, insures the proper classification of the pupils, a perfect regularity of exercises and reports, and strict promotion by grade. These essential elements of a properly conducted and successful school, it has been found impossible adequately to maintain in most of the schools, conducted by private enterprise, owing to the fact, mainly, that experience has demonstrated that the employment of an adequate number of teachers, required to insure these essential elements of success, is too expensive. The system of public schools furnishes instruction for less than one-half as much per scholar as private schools cost, and its peculiar facilities and superior advantages render the instruction more thorough and complete. In Paris, Lexington, Frankfort, and the many other towns and cities in this State, where this system has been introduced, the private schools are being gradually abandoned. People will not give their money to maintain select schools, when they find that they can secure for their children a better quality of instruction at less cost in public schools. The history and experience of the Public Schools in Maysville, Covington, and in the numerous other towns, in which they have been established, prove that it costs less to maintain these schools for all, than to support a comparatively small number of children in private schools. The more wealthy find it positively cheaper to pay liberally for the maintenance of a public school at home, than to send their children abroad, or to support special schools for them at home. Where the more wealthy portion of a city support schools for their own children exclusively, the public schools lose the benefit of their wealth, and consequently must be supported mainly by the school fund proper, which is not sufficient to maintain the schools for long terms; the mass of the people, who are generally poor, receive but a meagre education, and that of an inferior quality. The few may be well educated, but the many can not be, and the whole community is the loser. But if all the people unite in support of public education, all the children, of poor and rich alike, have opportunities for a good education. A good graded school in a town, supported by property taxation, will, without any increase of expense, afford all the educational advantages to the rich that they could possibly enjoy in a select school, and such advantages to the poor as they can not enjoy in any other way. Most assuredly, the system that provides the means of education for those who are unable to procure it for themselves, while at the same time it is the cheapest and the best for the more wealthy class, is to be preferred to that which would deprive of the advantages of education the children of the poor, the sons of toil.

The public school system rests for its support on the broad principle that the people should share alike in the advantages of education; not the existence of one class for the benefit of another, but the existence of all for each, and each for all, is the democratic principle.

It is, no doubt, true that the inauguration of a Public School, to be supported by taxing the property of the citizens, will encounter here, as has been the case in other portions of this State, serious opposition from social prejudices, and other equally unworthy sources. Among other objections, the plea that the school will be liable to be opened to Negroes, will be urged. But like all other objections, when thoroughly sifted, this one falls to the ground. The adoption of the XV. Amend-

ment simply forces the privilege of the polls to the Negro; nothing more. Besides, I have yet to learn that the republican party in Kentucky are willing to admit the Negroes into the Public Schools. In no one of the Northern States, is the Negro permitted to attend the Public Schools. Even if the Negro had the right to enter the Public Schools by virtue of the XV. Amendment, the universal public sentiment, more powerful than constitutions and laws, would practically exclude him. I have no apprehensions that any attempt will be seriously made to force the Negro into the Public Schools. To guard against all possible contingencies, however, in the event of the success of a party favorable to the admission of the Negro into these schools, the Legislature embodied in the act, imposing the additional assessment for school purposes, a clause declaring the same null and void, when any part of the school fund should be used for the benefit of the Negroes.

It must be remembered that in inaugurating a graded school for Cynthiana, much hard and hearty work must be done disinterestedly, and without hope of pay or reward; no defeat must be acknowledged. For the encouragement of the friends of a Public School, be it said, that the people have a keen discrimination, and will vote for the establishment of a good school, if the proper efforts will be made, just as surely as they will condemn one that fails to meet their educational wants, and that does not combine efficiency, thoroughness of discipline, and honest fairness and impartiality. No sectarian or political spirit must be exhibited in the prosecution of the work.

THE RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

CYNTHIANA, KY., June 7th, 1870.

The following letter was prepared and delivered to the parties to whom it is addressed on Saturday evening last. Receiving no reply thereto, we are forced to conclude, that the proposed debate will not be held, and request you to so announce it in your paper. We do not propose to say who is responsible for this disappointment, the entire correspondence including the terms of discussion closed and signed is now before the public, and we are entirely willing to let this community decide who has failed to comply with the terms of debate which had been thoroughly deliberated upon and signed by our respective Chairmen.

CYNTHIANA, KY., June 4th, 1870.

Messrs. David Boggs, H. Williams, W. B. Renaker, D. W. Juett and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Our correspondence will show that the committee acting in behalf of the Christian Church, replied to a similar committee acting for the Methodist Church South, in regard to reporting and publishing the proposed debate, that the question of having the discussion taken down and published should be left to the debaters themselves. It was well known by both committees that the said disputants were in correspondence in reference to a proposed discussion to be held by representative men in our respective churches, sometime in the fall or the early part of next winter, which is to be taken down and published. It would be foolish to have two such published debates, held at times so near together by the same parties. Besides it is not in evidence before us that the debaters would themselves agree to publish the debate at Cynthiana, nor is it probable that they would do so in view of the above. These facts, all being before both of our committees, they did actually proceed to arrange for a debate, stipulating the time, place, propositions, names of debaters, moderators and alternates, rules of discussion, and everything preliminary to a discussion, and both parties signed it, saying not a word about publishing, but leaving that question in the hands of the debaters, as the correspondence will show.

Now when it is too late to settle the question of publishing, in the only way in which it could be settled—by referring it to the debaters—we are informed verbally by the chairman of your committee, David Boggs, that unless we agree to have the discussion published in book form, there is to be no debate. We decline to animalvert upon the past. It speaks for itself. We are ready and more than anxious for the discussion according to the closed signed and published contract between the parties, and we leave the responsibility of having no debate with the Methodist Church South. Meantime, as we have advertised the discussion to commence on the 21st of June, inst., and since if the discussion is not to take place as agreed upon, it is indispensable to our good faith with the public, that we notify it of that fact at once. We called upon the committee of the Methodist Church South, to notify us authoritatively and in writing, by 3 o'clock, P. M., of Monday June 6th, whether or not they mean to comply with the terms of debate, deliberately agreed to and signed by our respective chairmen, Aaron A. Dills and David Boggs. Respectfully,

Aaron A. Dills, W. L. Northcutt, T. V. Ashbrook, C. T. Wilson and J. S. Whithers, Committee.

METHODIST NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

The Northwestern Christian Advocate of this week says: "The National camp-meeting to be held at Des-plaines, near this city, on the 9th of August next, will be a great occasion for the North-west. From it we trust a richer and higher vein of piety will issue to penetrate the churches of this and growing section. The committee are steadily engaged in the most extensive preparation for the occasion. More than \$5,000 have already been expended in improvements upon the premises, and they are still advancing. A great tent will be upon the ground that will hold 5,000 people; so that in case of rain the public services need not be interrupted. The people are coming from all sections, and the people of the North-west must be there to greet them, and share with them in the rich blessings that God no doubt pour down upon the encampment. Eminent ministers from all parts of the country will be in attendance, and by their ministrations contribute to the interest and success of the meeting. We need a revival of Scriptural holiness over these lands, and God grant that the camp-meeting may kindle the heavenly flame. Ample accommodations for all who will come, and let them come as a cloud."

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tell us plainly as written words, that the great nourishing organ which offers it to minister to the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts is not performing its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end, *Doan's Stomach Bitters* may be truly said to be the one thing needful. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can only be repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for fifteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a suffering invalid it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopoeia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

June 3, 1870—1mo.

THE SULTRY SEASON.

The Summer no this are here, and as usual bring a long train of diseases—many dangerous and fatal. It is the season when nature can do little in reenergizing our exhausted strength, and when we are required, to fortify our physique against the dangers arising from the universal prevalence of sickness. The only true safeguard that is pure and reliable, and inviolable, is *MISLEIGH'S HERB BITTERS*, which is indicated and recommended by the medical faculty and unnumbered thousands of persons in every city, town and village in the country, who have tested its remedial virtues, and by its aid, reserved or recovered their health. It will purify the blood and Secretions; cure every form of Indigestion, and afford immediate relief in cases of Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and kindred diseases. Provide yourself now against a time of need. Delays are often dangerous. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

June 9/1870—1mo.

EXTENSION OF CHURCH STREET

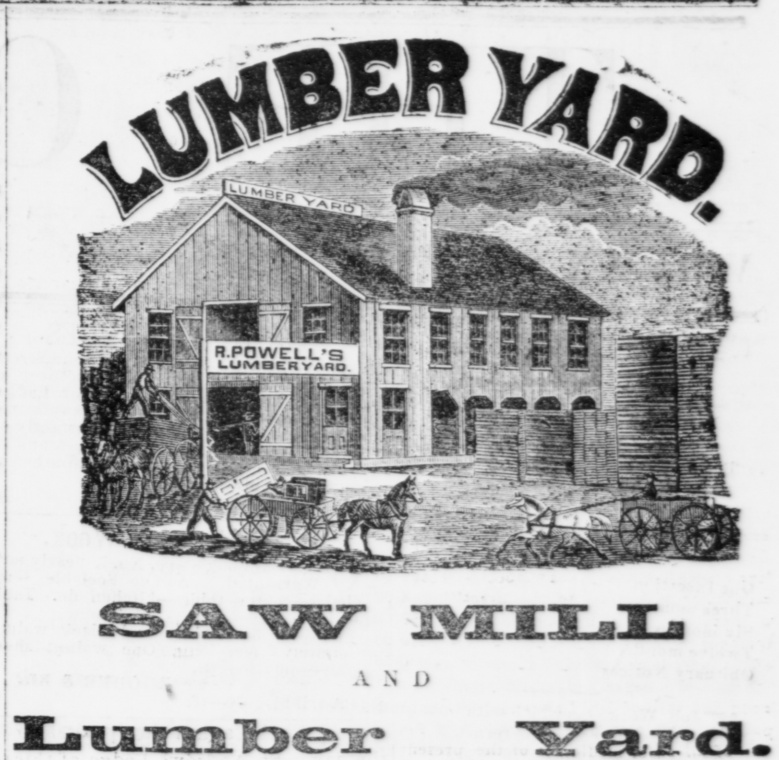
Frank Roberts, Joseph N. Shawhan and Mattie Shawhan, his wife, and the unknown heirs of Frank Roberts, deceased.

WILL TAKE NOTICE.

That the City of Cynthiana, have had issued by the Harrison County Court, a writ of ad quod damnum, directed to the Sheriff of Harrison county, commanding him to hold an inquest by a Jury of Twelve free-holders, to ascertain the amount of damages, each owner will sustain, by reason of the extension and opening of Church Street, in said City, from its present termination on Pleasant Street, to a point 371 feet North. And said Jury will assemble on the ground on Wednesday, July 13th, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. M. FRAZER, S. H. C. By R. W. ROBERTSON, D. S. W. W. CLEARY, Attorney for the City June 2, 1870—3w.

For sale by the Principal Druggists in United States, and British America. March 31, 1870—6mo.



Lumber Yard.

We have purchased a Large Portable

SAW MILL,

Which is now Cutting from

6 to 12,000 feet of Lumber per day;

Which will not only enable us to keep a large and well assorted Stock on hands; but will enable us to fill orders on Short notice. With this advantage, together with a large Stock of

Dressed Lumber, Doors, Sash and

Blinds, Pine and Poplar Shingles.

We feel prepared to furnish the Building Public at greatly reduced Prices.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

POWELL & KEARNS.

May 12, 1870.

T. J. MEGIBBEN T. W. ANDERSON,
J. T. HEDGES.

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

T. J. MEGIBBEN & CO.,
CYNTHIANA, KY.

EACH Department is complete in every article pertaining thereto, at the same time comprising many styles no where else to be found.

DRESS GOODS.

Silks and Satins,
Japanese Silks,
Japanese Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Silk Poplins,
Linen Poplins,
Diagonal Poplins,
Plaid and Plaid Poplins,
Pure Mohairs,
6-4 Black Alpacaes,
Bombazines,
Canton Cloths,
Printed Jaconets,
Printed and Plain Piques,
Gingham's
Cambrays, &c.,
With a full variety of all Styles of Fancy Dress Goods.

WHITE GOODS & LINENS.

Tartans,
Organdies,
Irish Linens,
Maunderchiefs,
Housekeeping Linens,
Embroideries,
Chimessies,
Jabots,
Lappets,
Skirtings,
Piques, &c.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Cloths and Doekies,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Cashmerettes,
Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Comprising all known brands on the Market, which we offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Price.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Lace Points, Black and White Lamae,
Arab Mantles,
Suez,
Grenadines,
Printed Cashmere,
Bareges,
Black Tibbets, &c.

Hosiery and Notions.

Hoop Skirts and Corsets,
Cabbas, Baskets, &c.

(Liberal discount to Cash buyers.)
T. J. MEGIBBEN & CO.
April 7, 1870.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Frenature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar-st., New York
June 6, 1869—1y

G. W. BAYLY & SON,

Contractors and Builders.

Cynthiana, Ky.

DESIROUS of introducing a style of Carpenter Work which will please the people of this country, we offer our services, determined to be in market.
We Build Houses from the Stump, and will furnish Plans, Specifications, &c., to those desirous of Building.
Patronage is solicited. Shop on Walnut Street, over Powell's Lumber Yard.
May 5, 1870. G. W. BAYLY & SON.

1870.

SPRING TRADE

FINE READY MADE CLOTHING

T. W. SPRAGUE & CO.,
S. E. Cor. 4th and Vine Streets,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Have just completed their Spring and Summer Stock, and take just pride in announcing that they are now enabled to suit the requirements of all who desire good Fashionable clothing, at such prices as the recent reduction in goods afford.

We invite your attention to our most complete stock.

T. W. SPRAGUE & Co.,

Cor. Fourth and Vine,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 14, 1870—4mos.

The Fast Trotting Stallion,

CURTI CLAY,

By American Clay,

Will make the present season of 1870, at the stables of the subscriber, 6 miles east of Lexington, Ky., and one mile from Bryan's Station, on the Cincinnati road, and will serve mares, at Twenty-five Dollars the season—due first of July, with the privilege of breeding back next season, if any mare should not prove in foal; if she should be sold the money will be refunded; but breeders must run the risk of his dying, or \$35 to insure a mare in foal—due when the fact is ascertained or mare parted with.

Description and Pedigree.

Curtis Clay, is a beautiful black, 5 years old next May, full 16 hands high, and in style, form and action is unsurpassed by any horse of his age. He was sired by American Clay, ne by Cassius M. Clay, Jr. he by C. M. Clay, sire of George M. Patchen, the best trotter, and sold for more money than any horse of his day. American Clay's dam, bay, by Mrs. Tenney, 2d dam by Aratus, (by Sir Archy), 3d dam by Josephus, 4th dam by Columbus, and he by in p. Pantaloon, out of Lady Northumberland.

Curtis Clay's dam a bay mare, 15½ hands high, blood-like in appearance, with great action, was by Bay Messenger; 2d dam by Pilot, Jr., 3rd dam by Bertrand; 4th dam by Josephus.

His dam at 4 years old, was trained only one season, and trotted her mile in 2m. 50sec.
Curtis Clay the fall after he was 3 years old, trotted a mile and repeat (in public) in 2m. 45sec. and 3m. 40sec. At a previous trial he made a mile in 3m. As a three year old, on the Lexington Trotting Track, in public, he trotted a mile and repeat in 2m. 50sec. and 2m. 50sec. When a four year old, he trotted a mile in 2m. 45sec. and repeated in 2m. 45sec.

The Pedigree of CURTI CLAY, shows him to possess the very best blood, on both sides, for trotting, in the country.

N. S. FERGUSON.
May 5, 1870—4w.

